

THE
METROPOLITAN.

JUNE, 1840.

LITERATURE.

NOTICES OF NEW WORKS.

Godolphin. By Sir E. L. BULWER, Bart., M.P. Being the third volume of his collected Works.

The extensive circulation that these republications of the first of living novelists has already attained, sufficiently evinces that his reputation is on the increase, and that the public are returning to a better taste in the creations of fiction and of poetry. All Sir Edward's productions are of a high order, deeply imbued with the classical spirit—a spirit, however, entirely distinct from the pedantic, and which is nothing but the elegant exposition of the idea of the beautiful common to all times and to all humanity. “*Godolphin*” is much of this world—it has an every-day life-bearing, and teaches many a lesson, that to those who read rightly must be of great value. *Godolphin*, the hero, is one of those personifications which Sir Edward Bulwer delights to create. Of an enthusiastic temperament, a delicacy of feeling almost too refined for worldly contact, combined with genius of the highest order, he moves through life with all life's choicest blessings at command, a dissatisfied and an unhappy being. The moral that this conduct inculcates is extremely good, and of an application far more wide than is generally imagined. It proves that it is not sufficient to happiness, or even to common-place placidity, to possess all the best gifts of nature, without the wish and the talent to employ them. No man can be so elevated above the rest of men as to be indifferent to them with impunity, for enjoyment can only be found in the practical. The story is altogether a melancholy one, though it has more of the spirit of revelry, the flash of wit, and the *abandon* of raillery, than any other of this author's productions. These gleams of the festive serve only to make more gloomy the darker shades of the picture. But for a few saving clauses, it is the experience of Solomon, “that all is vanity and vexation of spirit,” exquisitely modernized. The character of Saville is unique and true, and we think that no other living author could have so well delineated it. The

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volume is dedicated to the Count D'Orsay, in which he is most truly addressed as "the most accomplished gentleman of our time." Much commendation is also due to the publishers for the very elegant and finished manner in which the book is got up. The type is clear and distinct, and the frontispiece by M'Clise an elegant specimen of art. Creswick's vignette title-page is charming. We must also mention that, in this volume, the "Pilgrims of the Rhine" is commenced.

Early Days of the Society of Friends, exemplifying the Obedience of Faith in some of its First Members. By MARY ANN KELTY, author of "Straightforwardness," "Individual Influence," &c.

This lady's title is obscure. Are the members—members of faith—as paramount to all other members of all religious professions, or only those members whom, in common parlance, we denominate Quakers? We do not think the work itself can be of any general interest, not even to the Quakers themselves, if they be well informed; nay, it ought to be, as good subjects, distasteful to them, as it proves the wrong-headedness of some of those who bear the greatest name among their sect. The first founders of the society of friends must have been a very troublesome set to their neighbours, and to all well-ordered civil government. People who court persecution ought neither to grumble when they get it, nor make a merit of it. This volume is an ill-digested history of the founder of the society of friends, and of their early professions of faith. It is, to us merely rational believers, a very hot-headed and bigoted work, delighting in the miraculous, and glorifying in what these dissenters please to call "the manifestation of the Spirit," and which manifestation we would call, in the sincere, madness—in the sane, hypocrisy. Distasteful as is to us all display of superstition and bigotry, this work has its value in the putting together much information concerning this very curious body—a body who rely on the state for protection, yet will not, with a false and a vicious pretence to humility, obey some of its most necessary laws.

Spartacus; or, the Roman Gladiator; a Tragedy, in Five Acts. By JACOB JONES, ESQ., Barrister-at-law, author of "Longinus," a Tragedy, &c. &c.

Our friend Jacob Jones has any day, and every day, for these last fifteen years—say twenty?—been endeavouring to prevail upon flinty-hearted, thatched-sculled, foggy-minded managers to produce to the public any one of his numerous dramas. Even in a minor theatre this would have been a maximum blessing. It is in vain that we have repeatedly told them they were cruelly in the wrong, and equally in vain is the evidence in Jacob's favour of a *third* edition of this pugnacious Spartacus. We have noticed this work once, twice—and if we hesitate to enter into its merits for the third time, it is surely not on our own account, but out of respect to our readers. *Toujours*

perdrix is a sad motto, and the more sad as it is more true—and being the more true, the greater libel upon humanity. We may, possibly, have too much of Spartacus, as the homily-thundering bishop had of partridges. Jacob Jones, since he cannot get the blessed ladder, notwithstanding that he be called Jacob, which would enable the heroes of his tragedies to mount the stage, and thus place Jacob Jones, Esq. in the seventh heaven of literary bliss, must for another twenty years remain content with the reputation of being a good poet and writer of plays—a reputation that we candidly believe that he richly deserves, and which we hope that he may long live to enjoy. In the mean time we shall patiently wait for the appearance of his next tragedy.

A Natural History of Quadrupeds, and other Mammiferous Animals, &c. &c. &c. By CHARLES LINNÆUS MARTIN, F.L.S. With Engravings by WILLIAM HARVEY, drawn from the life.

The third part of this useful and scientific work has made its appearance, and fully sustains the high character of the work. We particularly recommend to notice the section on species and varieties, and the duration of life, and the reproduction of mammalia. The different subjects are well argued, and they afford matter of deep reflection in many directions, for it cannot be viewed under one aspect only—the scientific.

Père la Chaise; or, the Confessor. Edited by GEORGE STEPHENS, Esq., Author of "An Introduction to the Church of England Review," and subsequent articles.

The author might save us a great deal of trouble, if we chose to accept of his kindness, for he has reviewed his own work in a preface, which is, however, very well written as to style, but in a very jealous spirit. Surely he might have spared the reader his illiberal sneer at Sir Edward Bulwer, which is as unjust as it is illiberal. We abandon to him, heartily, the author of "Jack Sheppard." This auto-review is very favourable to George Stephens, Esq., and singular also; but we do not intend to dissent from it, although we do not much affect it as a precedent. The intent of the novel is to demonstrate by a fiction, that is false only in its characters and most true in its principles, the unchanging tyranny and demoralizing tendency of papacy—we say nothing of its absurdity, for, alas! for poor human nature, that has always been, and still seems to be, its greatest attraction. The greater the faith the greater the swallow, and therefore the greater the merit in the eyes of a lying Romish priestcraft. We have no more space now to devote to the infallible church, but shall proceed to show the nature of the tale that exposes its fallacy and infallibility.

A certain Mary Trevillion is left an orphan under the guardianship of an elder brother, Sir Charles Trevillion, who, whilst he is compelled to remain in India, places her at school in England. The

young lady there forms an intimate friendship with the heroine—with a very imposing name for a romance—Clotilde de Montmorenci. She is likewise an orphan, endowed with all divine and human gifts, a monster of perfection, with only one plague-spot upon her, the being a conscientious papist. Of course, when Sir Charles returns from India he marries Clotilde—who could do less if he had an opportunity?—but he obtains her hand only on the condition that they should not interfere with each other in matters religious. For some time their harmony is complete, and they are blessed with a son and heir. But now the evil spirit of discord begins his machinations, in the shape of the holy father confessor of Lady Trevillion. This pious person gains so much ascendancy over his weak dupe, that she, for the faith's sake, and to honour the Virgin and the immense muster-roll of Catholic and pope-sanctified saints, breaks the laws of God, and violating her marriage vow, although she preserves her chastity, she abandons her husband, and, for a time, forsakes her child. All this takes place in *la belle France*. To add to the affliction of the bereaved husband, they next steal away his son also—his only child. For some time, all clew of the robbers and their booty is lost, until the lover of Mary Trevillion, a gallant major, with the euphonious name of Melville, discovers Clotilde in a madhouse, lost, though she be thus found. The major conveys the maniac to England. This soldier afterwards discovers where his future brother-in-law's son is concealed, and, to make his discoveries complete, also finds a little daughter that had been born to Lady Trevillion during her concealment, and all are conveyed to England. Lady Trevillion speedily recovers her senses, and gives the best proof of it by abjuring the Catholic religion. We need hardly say that Major Melville marries Mary Trevillion, and that, all now being Protestant, all are happy. It must not be understood that we mean to say that all are insane who still adhere to the faith of our fathers—the motives that operate against apostasy are too numerous and too complex to be discussed in a short notice like this—which discussion would involve, in the first place, the question where the most brute credulity ends, and fatuity begins. Indeed, we find that the Roman Catholics are quite as virtuous as the rest of the community; not in consequence but in despite of their religion. This tale is vividly narrated, and the author has entered upon and prosecuted it to its termination with all his heart and soul. There is a charm in energy, a charm that will make us blind to many defects,—and here this charm has its full force—and it was needed.

Letter to the Right Honourable Charles Watkin William Wynn, M.P., on the Danger to which the Constitution is exposed from the encroachments of the Courts of Law. By SIR GRAVES CHOMNEY HARCOURT, Knt., &c. &c. &c.

Although the struggle to which this well-written letter refers has come to an issue, and the interest that it excited has almost subsided, yet the letter itself is of more than a transitory value, on account of

the able exposition of the British constitution that it contains. There is still, and always has been, a spirit of encroachment and tyranny in the body of our lawyers, which, if not checked in time, will ultimately ruin the commonwealth. From long observation, it is our decided opinion that nothing more completely demoralizes the mind of man than a strictly legal education. The speeches of the great luminaries of the law (by-the-bye, the term luminaries, which is not ours, is highly facetious) in the House of Commons, on the subject before us, fully substantiate this. The law, like a false religion, has its bigotry; and the bigotry is always the more sottish and cruel as the source from which it proceeds is the more false. Sir Graves Harcourt has clearly proved, that the judge knew nothing of the English constitution in the affair of Messrs. Hansard, and as to the law of the matter—what need have we to mention that, when any judge can make common law to answer any common or any uncommon purpose? These judges are always forgetting that they are the mere servants of the executive power, which power is and ought to be subservient to the supreme legislative estate; and yet, by legal fiction, they presume to annul the privileges of that body, from the functions of which they themselves derive office. It is very pleasant to reflect that the laws of parliament, few and necessary as they are for the public good, should lie at the mercy of men who themselves make law *ad libitum*. The country is much indebted to Sir Graves for his work.

The Song of Azrael, the Angel of Death, Recollections of a Village School, and other Poems. By MRS. TURNBULL, Artist.

This little elegant volume of poems may be compared to a mild and gentle light, round which the lightest and most graceful elves and fairy creations would delight to play. These verses possess the most perfect harmony, and are always sweet and well turned. If we cannot give them the praise of strength, of profound thought, or of brilliancy of imagery, they are not less, in their own style, perfect. We should be absurd were we to quarrel with the lily for wanting the gorgeous tints of the tulip, or with the tulip for not possessing the immaculate pureness of the lily. Each has its own peculiar excellence. Similes have been exhausted; we believe that it would be as difficult for a critic to find an absolutely new one as the attainment of a novel pleasure was impossible to the Eastern monarch, though he sought for it by advertisement, (which in those days meant by sound of trumpet,) and stimulated the search by the promise of immense rewards. If we were to say that Mrs. Turnbull had presented us with a string of pearls in her little poems, who would not cry out against the common-place? Yet the comparison would hardly have been appropriate; a graceful binding together of wild with garden flowers would be the fitter type, though we hope for them the durability of the pearls, whilst they possess all the fragrance and fresh variety of the flowers. As a specimen of this lady's un-presuming muse, we extract the following verses.

"By that brook so gently flowing,
 Through our happy sunlit vale;
 By the flowers sweetly glowing,
 With the kiss of Summer's gale;
 I will not forget thee, dearest,
 Though from scenes like these I stray;
 To this heart thou shalt be nearest—
 Always present, though away.

By those lilies, that are sleeping
 On the tranquil river's breast;
 By the ivy, fondly creeping
 Round the oak, its place of rest;
 Truly I will love thee, dearest,
 Though 'tis doomed we now must part,
 With the fair thou'lt still be fairest,
 Only idol of this heart!"

The Magazine of Domestic Economy.

As this Periodical progresses, it decidedly improves. To those whose means are humble we should recommend it, as it contains much information on domestic subjects that will be of essential service to the cottager. A little seasonable advice may be the means of promoting considerable comfort, and the advice given in this Magazine may be relied upon.

The Works of Josephus. Translated by W. WESTON, R.A. Part I.

The streams of the most recondite learning are now, by the enterprise of publishers, brought to the doors of almost every one who is a little above the grade of actual pauperism. This is well shown by a publication of the works of this eminent Jewish historian, Josephus, in monthly parts, at a comparatively low price. It is extremely well got up, this first number, and is embellished with a singularly handsome, but very apochryphal engraved portrait of Josephus. The wood-cuts interspersed throughout are very creditable. The work itself must be deeply interesting to the infidel, and cannot fail to be most highly prized by the Christian. It is as strong a corroboration of the Scriptures as positive evidence could produce; it is stronger than a mere oral testimony, for it is not only documentary but circumstantial. We consider this undertaking as a step highly advantageous to religion, and we feel assured that it will receive the eager patronage of all the well-intentioned and the piously disposed. The commencement gives us a short autobiography of Josephus, and then the "antiquities of the Jews" follows, which, in its narration, runs along in a parallel line with the Old Testament, proving its authenticity, and enlightening the reader upon many curious and collateral circumstances. Any little discrepancies that may appear to arise between the two authorities, are amply and judiciously explained, as they occur, by well-written and learned notes at the bottom of each page. We think that we have said sufficient to excite the attention

to this valuable publication, and thus we confidently leave it to the protection of the public. We cannot conclude better than by giving a quotation in favour of Josephus by Bishop Porteus, who thus delivers himself: "The fidelity, veracity, and probity of this writer are universally allowed, for he had the most essential qualification for an historian, a perfect and accurate knowledge of the transactions which he relates."

Canadian Scenery illustrated, uniform with American Scenery, Switzerland, Scotland, &c. From Drawings by W. H. BARTLETT. Engraved in the first style of the art by R. WILLIS, J. COUSENS, WILMORE, BLANDFORD, BENTLEY, RICHARDSON, &c. The Literary department by N. P. WILLIS, Esq., Author of "Pencilings by the Way," "Inklings of Adventure," &c.

This is a long, and yet a very attractive title-page, but neither too long nor too attractive for the merits of the work to which it is attached, of which we have received the first and second numbers. We will first speak of the literary department, and compliment Mr. Willis on the masterly manner in which he has commenced it. He was always an author very much to our taste, and, extensive as already is his repute, we do not believe that it has yet attained its legitimate extent. The information that his descriptions in this work convey is extremely valuable, and conveyed in that easy, pleasing style which is so delightful to read, and which makes the burthen of remembrance so light. When we notice the future numbers, we may be tempted to go more into detail upon this subject. As to the engravings, they are too numerous for us to particularise any one of them; but they really are what the title-page designates them, produced in the first style of the art. They are exquisitely clear, and even the deepened shadows possess a transparency that makes us little regret the absence of colour. The arts connected with the burine are certainly making a rapid progress in this country, and outstrip, we are sorry to say, the endeavours of the coverers of canvass, although we must grant that the obstacles to be surmounted by the latter are much more difficult. But, in a refined state of society like the present, mechanical will always outstrip pure mental improvement.

The Interdict. A Novel. In 3 vols.

This is the third successful work from the same lady, Mrs. Stewart, and it fully answers to the expectations that its predecessors had excited. Indeed, it is of that peculiar excellence that must make it buoyant upon the tide of fictitious literature—a tide so overwhelming and impetuous, that it rarely produces anything better than gaudy bubbles, that are seen for a moment, then burst, and are lost in oblivion. "The Interdict" is surely not of these. It is of more substance in its materials, yet its elegance of construction is in no manner deteriorated by its sterling qualities. A very brief outline of its

very interesting plot ought to excite a curiosity to read a work which will not fail to be amply repaid by mental pleasure of no mean description. The narrative is in the first person, which, when it is well sustained, always imparts vividness and authenticity to the story. In the deepest seclusion, and surrounded only by his two sisters, Marian and Helen, and his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Walter Fitzgerald relates his tale. The young folks believe themselves to be orphans, and that their father had suffered for conscience-sake in being hung for mistaking who was the "*true king*"—a mistake that a man never *can* correct until he sees which side has prospered. They suppose that this amiable rebel had been twice married, and that they were the issue of the first alliance. Two more actors are then introduced of the name of Fielding and Sanford, who being on their travels, one of them falls in love with Marian Fitzgerald. This lover, Sanford, is accidentally wounded in the lady's presence, which so affects her that her reason sinks under it. In this melancholy state of affairs, the agent of the uncle absconds with all the uncle's property, and the good man is thrown into prison; thus this amiable family become destitute, and they would have starved had they not been clandestinely supported by Fielding. The two lovers, after a time, simultaneously recover, the one of his wounded body, the other of her unsound mind. The lover then discloses that he is a nobleman, and demands the lady in marriage, and meets with an unreasoned and peremptory refusal. However, his perseverance is rewarded by an elopement and a marriage, upon his promise to pay the uncle's debts, which the rogue has no idea of doing. Fielding, however, fearing a return of the lady's madness, prevails upon his father to do that which his friend so shabbily refused. After this, Lord and Lady Sanford go and reside abroad. In the mean time, sad discoveries are forced upon Walter Fitzgerald, among which that lunacy is hereditary in his family, and that his mother died raving mad, and that before her death his father had been divorced from her, and had married her cousin. Walter thinks it his duty, when Fielding proposes for his other sister, Helen, to acquaint him with the family malady, and he is refused, without being referred to the uncle and aunt. For some time, Walter and Helen support themselves and their uncle and aunt by means of teaching, when they hear that their married sister is confined, in a state of madness, in London. They find her under the roof of a Marchioness of Dellival, her husband's sister, an elderly, haughty lady. Marian's child is taken from her, he being the next heir to the childless marquis. Walter and Helen persuade the marchioness to let them have the custody of their sister, when they proceed to Ireland, where the poor creature recovers her reason and then dies. About the same time, the Marchioness of Dellival also dies, and it is then discovered that she is the mother of Walter and Helen, Marian being the child of their father's first wife. She had been ashamed to own them, as her first husband had suffered as a rebel. The "*Interdict*" being removed, Helen marries Fielding, and Walter marries too. The offspring of Marian dies young, as an idiot, and the not too respectable Lord Sanford remarries, but has no offspring by his second wife.

Thus the reader sees the nature of "The Interdict," and what ample scope it gives for the pathetic; and admirably has the authoress availed herself of the opportunity. The delineation of character is good throughout, and the general manners of the society of the time and place are well depicted. Though the feelings of the reader will be strongly excited, he will find nothing unnatural or outrageous in the passion of the story. He will be satisfied by full internal conviction that such persons as are the characters of the novel would so think and so act as they are described to have thought and acted, circumstanced as they were—and this is the highest praise of fiction.

Lectures on the Elevation of the Labouring Portion of the Community.

By W. E. CHANNING, D.D.

This is but a very small work in bulk, but deeply interesting to every Englishman, and highly important to humanity at large. We suppose that it would be superfluous to inform our readers that this address is from the pen of, perhaps, the most intellectual of all American writers, and that it is addressed to an American public. The good advice is for them, and, we believe, the reproach for us. The doctor perceives that, in the large towns of America, the working classes are deteriorating, that they are growing more brutal and sensual—in fact, that they are approaching, in some slight degree, to the moral and physical degradation of the producing population of England. Seeing this, he calls upon them to cultivate their minds, to eat less daintily, to drink less potently, and to lay out the money that would be wasted in riot, in the prosecuting of studies that may elevate them into the rank of those who may be properly called intellectual. All this is very good—but he does not fully comprehend to what his doctrines would lead, when he proceeds to dogmatize against the march of intellect, and proceeds in this strain:

"It is thought, that the institutions of this country give an assurance, that growing wealth will here equally benefit and carry forward all portions of the community. I hope so; but I am not sure. At the present time a momentous change is taking place in our condition. The improvement in steam navigation has half annihilated the space between Europe and America, and by the progress of invention the two continents are to be more and more placed side by side. We hail this triumph of the arts with exultation. We look forward to the approaching spring, when this metropolis is to be linked with England by a line of steam-boats, as a proud era in our history. That a great temporary excitement will be given to industry, and that our wealth and numbers will increase, admits no dispute; but this is a small matter. The great question is, Will the mass of the people be permanently advanced in the comforts of life, and still more, in intelligence and character, in the culture of their highest powers and affections? It is not enough to grow, if our growth is to resemble that of other populous places. Better continue as we are, better even decline, than tread in the steps of any great city, whether of past or present times. I doubt not, that under God's providence, the approximation of Europe and America is ultimately to be a blessing to both; but, without our vigilance, the nearer effects may be more or less disastrous. It cannot be doubted that, for a time, many among us,

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especially in the prosperous classes, will be more and more infected from abroad, will sympathise more with the institutions, and catch more the spirit and manners, of the old world. As a people we want moral independence. We bow to 'the great' of other countries, and we shall become for a time more and more servile in our imitation. But this, though bad, may not be the worst result. I would ask, what is to be the effect of bringing the labouring classes of Europe twice as near us as they now are? Is there no danger of a competition that is to depress the labouring classes here? Can the workman here stand his ground against the half-famished, ignorant workmen of Europe, who will toil for any wages, and who never think of redeeming an hour for personal improvement? Is there no danger, that with increasing intercourse with Europe, we shall import the striking, fearful contrasts, which there divide one people into separate nations? Sooner than our labouring class should become a European populace, a good man would almost wish, that perpetual hurricanes, driving every ship from the ocean, should sever wholly the two hemispheres from each other. Heaven preserve us from the anticipated benefits of nearer connexion with Europe, if with these must come the degradation, which we see or read of among the squalid poor of her great cities, among the over-worked operatives of her manufactories, among her ignorant and half-brutalised peasants. Anything, everything should be done to save us from the social evils which deform the old world, and to build up here an intelligent, right-minded, self-respecting population. If this end should require us to change our present modes of life, to narrow our foreign connexions, to desist from the race of commercial and manufacturing competition with Europe; if it should require, that our great cities should cease to grow, and that a large portion of our trading population should return to labour, these requisitions ought to be obeyed. One thing is plain, that our present civilisation contains strong tendencies to the intellectual and moral depression of a large portion of the community; and this influence ought to be thought of, studied, watched, withstood, with a stern, solemn purpose of withholding no sacrifice by which it may be counteracted."

This is a long extract for us, who have a general reluctance to extracting; but such a display of opinion, from one whose opinion goes far to establish a principle, is of so much importance that we have departed from our custom. This tirade of Dr. Channing is very fine to read, but it is false in the conclusions to which it tends. Man is an improving animal, in contradistinction to the beaver and the bee; the rest of the creation have already attained their perfection, but to the improvement of the human race the Divine goodness has set no limit. Let not, then, Dr. Channing attempt to do it. The advance of the arts and sciences necessarily precede those of morals and politics. Customs and laws give way slowly, whilst a single year is sufficient for the perfection of a machine. The march of civilisation will force, in its onward progress, political institutions along with it; and ultimately all mankind will be ameliorated, when the interests of *all* mankind are more fully understood. At present, the welfare of the many are sacrificed to the selfishness of the few.

Kensington Gardens. A Poem. By EDWARD COOK.

If a great book be a great evil, a small one must be a blessing. These remarks do not apply to the poem now under our notice, for

it is one of those little trifles that cannot fail to please, without being too bulky to tire, or too small to be insipid. Mr. Cook has introduced some pretty episodes into this poem, which is a work of considerable merit.

The Sacred Epistles Explained and Familiarized for Young Christians. By JENNETTE W. DAWE.

This is one of the works which it is now the fashion to place in the hands of young persons, and certainly is one of the least objectionable of its class. But with less disposition to bigotry than is generally to be met with in this description of writings, we can discern a little of the old leaven, which we wish had been omitted. Nevertheless it will be found a useful work, and cannot be productive of mischief if placed in the hands of the inexperienced.

Lyra Eboracensis ; or, Native Lays ; with other Miscellaneous Poems.

In this volume of poems there is little pretension and considerable merit. The first poem is entitled "Ebor," and is an historical metrical romance ; but we must say we prefer some of the lighter effusions of the author's muse to that, which, from having the honours of the premier place, is evidently, in his opinion, the best. There is a simplicity in the construction of the verses of this writer which gives a fair promise of better things ; an absence of affectation, a spirit-stirring truth, that make ample amends for occasional defects in the versification. There is also a pure feeling of religion without bigotry in his lines, and the volume deserves to meet with an extensive circulation. It is seldom that we meet with modesty in a young author, but he who wrote the "Native Lays" assures us that "of the reader he asks no reward but what he derives himself from the perusal." We have been pleased with his effusions, and although poetry is the thorny path to the temple of fame, we have an idea that by exertion he may eventually reach it. Reputation in literature is like a coy maiden that must be wooed long ere a consenting smile can be won. The author of "Lyra Eboracensis," however, need not despair of winning a fair name in the poetic annals of his country.

The Buried Bride.

Surely this is the age of *odd titles* ! The Buried Bride has, however, not the slightest claim to originality, for the subject has already been better treated by Mr. Hunt in the "Legend of Florence." The volume before us is one of those which we cannot praise conscientiously, nor censure severely. Among the translations we have met with some pretty trifles, one of which, from Gellert, we subjoin ; it has the merits and defects of the translator.

" THE GOOD-NATURED VISIT.

" A fellow with an empty pate,
 One, briefly, of the sort who use
 To pass their time in gath'ring news,
 Who, thinking never, always prate :
 Who seem to take it for their rule
 To treat the wise man as a fool :
 Just such a chatterbox, one day,
 A visit to a poet paid.
 ' O, what a stupid life !' he said,
 ' Do you not fall asleep among your papers, pray ?
 And so in utter solitude you stay,
 Condemned a long while yet o'er books to pore ?
 I thought so, and I therefore came so fast.'
 ' I ne'er,' the poet said, ' so lonely felt before,
 As since the moment *you* the threshold past !"

The great fault of this author is carelessness. He does not give himself time to mature his ideas, therefore he never can be a poet, unless he will attend to the minutiae of composition.

The Merits of the Whigs ; or, a Warning to the People of England ; drawn from the Evidence taken before the Committee of the House of Lords which sat last Session to inquire into the State of Ireland as respects Crime. By a Member of the House of Commons.

The motto to this work, as regards the Whigs, is not fair ; indeed, in general application, and in this world's complicated affairs, it is one of the nastiest little Latin scraps with which sophists endeavour to make people bolt a false principle. But we are not going to quarrel with this well-written pamphlet ; for, indeed, the Whigs, as they have lately displayed themselves as a party, have more than rivalled the hog in their greediness, the ass in their patient stupidity, and the filthiest of reptiles in their servility. In the body of this, our Magazine, we carefully abstain from all the cold tremors and bitter heats of party, and politics are therefore carefully excluded ; but, in noticing a political work, and to abstain from mentioning politics, would be like offering a banquet to hungry guests with the omission of meat and drink. "The Member of Parliament" has in his *brochure* well flagellated the Whigs, and fairly, but with too little purpose, for they are used to all manner of contumely, and have been, in a metaphorical sense, so exceedingly and diligently kicked, that, as Hudibras has it,

" They know whether
 The shoe was of dogskin or neat's leather."

With anything like spirit they should have resigned two years ago—not so much from unpopularity, but from an honest conviction of mere incapacity. We are continually hearing of the Tories, the Whigs, and the Radical party, but where is the patriot party ? Are there not enough independent men in the House of Commons, who have given their adhesion to no faction, to compel a good, strong, and

efficient government—a ministry who would have something better to do than to exert all their ant-like energies in selfish struggles to keep their places? Let us have a government that we can respect, and we care little what you call it. When the Tories are liberal, the Whigs wise, and the Radicals show a little common sense, we may hope for this consummation; in the mean time let people read the M.P.'s pamphlet.

History of the Rebellion in Scotland in 1745-46. By ROBERT CHAMBERS. Fifth edition, greatly enlarged.

This is one of those useful and cheap publications, called "People's Editions," and is printed and produced in a style that would not shame the drawing-room of any lordly mansion. The well-established reputation of this work makes it unnecessary, on our parts, to dwell at large upon it. We shall merely observe that the facts that it displays to the million will, assisted with other similar publications, teach these millions ultimately to think for themselves, and to judge how reasonable it may henceforward be to sacrifice so much life, and to entail so much misery upon a vast empire, in order to support the privileges of any family who may aspire to be the dominant party in the state, when that family ascendancy ceases to be necessary to the general welfare. In the language of stern morality, chivalry is worse than nonsense—it is a crime; and it is upon the ground of chivalry only, or some such fantastic feeling, that the bold adventures of the pretender, and the varying support of his adherents, can be justified. The empire at large were sick of him, and of his family; they were removed from the soil as overtopping and noxious weeds, by the greatest of all civil rights—the will of the majority. We allude to all this, merely to guard the reader against the fascination of the author's style, and the romance of the character of his hero—a hero that met with too much sympathy, and deserved none. It is a beautiful book to read, but it should be read reflecting.

Dictionary of the Art of Printing. By WILLIAM SAVAGE, Author of "Practical Hints on Decorative Printing;" and a "Treatise on the Preparation of Printing Ink, both black and coloured."

The first number of this work is now before us, and we find in it all the marks of studious pains and extensive research, pushed so far beyond the apparent limits and professed purposes of the plan, as to make us feel that it must have a value and a sphere of usefulness more serious and diffused than its own too moderate pretensions, and our own consequent expectations prepared us to anticipate. There is, even in the single number which has yet appeared, a vast store of information, and we doubt not, as the work progresses, it will be found of the largest usefulness, not only to typographers, but to all connected with the production of books, from the author down to

the humblest reading-boy ; while, as a work of general information, its pages will be found crowded with useful material not easily to be met with elsewhere.

A Personal Narrative of a Visit to Ghuzni, Kabul, and Afghanistan, and of a Residence at the Court of Dost Mohamed ; with Notices of Runjit Sing, Khiva, and the Russian Expedition. By G. T. VIGNE, Esq., F. G. S.

There is a want of interest in this volume which we know not how to account for ; yet there is much information dispersed throughout its pages, but it is scattered abroad, like seeds driven onward by the wind, and is therefore partially lost. Mr. Vigne is deficient in the power of arrangement, consequently his work becomes sometimes rather insipid. To those who have passed the prime of their lives in India, and who may be in some slight degree acquainted with the localities of the places described by Mr. Vigne, we have no doubt his work will be interesting ; but to Europeans, who can judge but by report, the straggling and unconnected style of the author can afford little pleasure. Should he edit the other MSS. he speaks of in his preface, he would derive considerable advantage by allowing them to be revised, corrected, and arranged by some experienced literary person, who, by infusing a little vivacity into the pages, would add greatly to its utility and its circulation.

The Last Days of a Condemned. From the French of M. Victor Hugo. With Observations on Capital Punishment. By Sir P. HESKETH FLEETWOOD, Bart., M. P.

Victor Hugo has appeared in an English dress to the best advantage under the auspices of Sir Hesketh Fleetwood, who has added some very sensible observations of his own on the influence of capital punishments on the progress of crime. We are no advocates for the total abolition of death, for in some instances it would be unjust to the community at large to commute the sentence of the law. Terrible as have been the events that have passed under our observation within the last few months, we should rather, in cases of murder, advocate the utmost severity of punishment than give a vote towards any amelioration of it. Sir Hesketh Fleetwood and Victor Hugo are both decidedly philanthropists, and no one can doubt that they mean well ; but even virtue may be carried on to an excess.

This work of Victor Hugo, which is supposed to be the journal of a person confined in the *Bicêtre* prison and condemned to death, is too well known to require more than to be mentioned. In the translation Sir Hesketh Fleetwood has been particularly happy, and no work written by Victor Hugo has appeared under more favourable circumstances.

Serious Reflections on the Cessation of Life; and the State and Immortality of the Soul, &c. By W. G. CARTER, Esq.

Upon what more interesting topic can the human mind be exercised, than upon that which relates to the probability or improbability, the certainty or uncertainty, of its own existence hereafter? When we trace the finger of God in everything above, beneath, and around us; when we feel ourselves not only endowed with the faculty of contemplating present, of anticipating future, and of reflecting upon past, impressions, but capable also of reasoning upon everything that passes within, and exists without us; it seems natural to inquire whether thought and consciousness will be annihilated by death, and creation become to us one universal blank;* or whether the mind will survive the dissolution of the body. This momentous question has served as a topic for many of the most distinguished writers of all ages: and the author of the work before us, although he has advanced nothing that, strictly speaking, can lay claim to originality, has treated the subject, nevertheless, in a manner that cannot fail to make a favourable impression on his readers. The fact of the work having passed into a fifth edition, is a flattering proof of its reception in the East; and whatever might be objected to it in a critical examination of the work, no one who carefully peruses its pages, but will commend the christian piety and philanthropy which pervade the whole.

It is but justice to the Bombay press to observe the handsome manner in which this work has been got up.

Stanislaus of Cracow; an Historical Tale. By S. B. GNOROWSKI, author of the "Insurrection of Poland in 1830—31."

This spirited little tale, which is contained in one brief volume, is dedicated to Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, a nobleman who has always been so worthily distinguished by his attachment to the cause of the dreadfully oppressed Poles. The following is the substance from which the interest, the pathos, and the passion spring. Count Kolysko is residing with his son, Stanislaus of Vola, in Cracow, which son is engaged to Julia, the daughter of the renowned and patriotic Kosciuszko, which daughter is domesticated with her widowed mother. The day fixed for the nuptials is the memorable 29th of November, 1830—a day on which both father and son were compelled to leave Vola, in order to join the troops who were self-devoted to the defence of their country. The father shares the next great blessing of conquering for his country, by falling in battle in her cause. The bereaved son returns to his native village, which he finds in ruins, and deserted by its inhabitants; the Cossacks had been there, and the work of destruction had been complete. In the ruins of his own house he discovers the body of a woman horribly mutilated, whom he unfortunately supposes to be his Julia, and with a breaking heart he

* Dissertation by R. C.

buries the remains. The Russian finally triumphs over his country, and he is banished from the paternal soil. He repairs to England, where, falling into the hands of miscreants, he is robbed of his all, and his extreme poverty at last compels him to day labour on the railroads. Now commences that part of the romance which is a little, a very little, too romantic. The hero works hard, being a hero of conscience, and so hard that he faints away; and a widow of title, a Lady Emily Stanley, and a widow also of large fortune, has him conveyed, in his state of insensibility, in her own carriage to her own residence, the New Poor Law not then being in existence. In these splendid and hospitable quarters he lingers through a dangerous and protracted illness, and when he becomes in some degree convalescent, this beautiful and bountiful Lady Emily assists him to write a work upon Poland. Having thus repaired his health by the widow's kind treatment, and his fortunes by her literary assistance, he goes to live at Richmond, at which delightful suburban retreat he meets with his own Julia, who had, with her mother, escaped the Muscovite slaughter at Vola. Need we say that suffering, fortitude, patriotism, and the authorship of a work on Poland, are rewarded by beauty, constancy, and worth, in the hand of the refugiant, but not refusing Julia. If this work be the composition of a foreigner, its style does him infinite credit, whilst its sentiments would do honour to the native of any country. The following is the author's translation of the battle song.

“ LA VARSOVIENNE.

“ Up! for our day of doom is breaking,
 Ere night we shall be dead or free—
 Poland's white eagle now is waking,
 Warmed by the sun of liberty.
 Gazing with stedfast eye
 On Gallia's rainbow fair,
 Hark to his gallant cry
 Loud ringing through the air.
 To your bayonets, Poles!
 For your country strike home!
 And the pealing drum rolls,
 As they answer, ‘ We come!’
 For our land and our freedom
 To conquer or die!

‘ Cossacks, to arms!’ The despot calls,
 ‘ For rebel Poland now must bleed;
 No Balkan's adamantine walls
 Are here, to check your chargers' speed,
 — Halt! for the barrier here
 Is more firm than the granite chain;
 ’Tis of men, who know no fear
 But to serve the Czar again.
 To your bayonets, Poles,
 For your country strike home!
 And the pealing drum rolls,
 As they answer ‘ We come!’
 For our land and our freedom
 To conquer or die.

Not vainly now her sons shall fall
 Exulting, for their native land :
 More blest than when a grave was all,
 Their valour won 'midst Egypt's sand.
 When the Kremlin crashing fell
 By their unrequited might—
 When their unheeded knell
 Rung on the Alpine height.
 To your bayonets, Poles,
 For your country strike home !
 And the pealing drum rolls,
 As they answer, ' We come !'
 For our land and our freedom
 To conquer or die.

Kosciuszko, rise ! it best beseems
 Thy arm to smite the mocking foe ;
 Who talked of mercy, and bade streams
 Of blood o'er Praga's ashes flow.
 That blood may be washed away
 By the shedder's blood alone ;
 And now is their reck'ning day,
 And with life they shall atone.
 To your bayonets, Poles !
 For your country strike home !
 And the pealing drum rolls,
 As they answer ' We come !'
 For our land and our freedom
 To conquer or die.

Warriors ! a glorious effort make,
 Our wives, our daughters arm our hands
 — Poland, for thee they nobly break
 Their tenderest ties, their dearest bands.
 So the bridal ring they yield
 Wed thee to liberty,
 On victory's dear-bought field
 We'll unrepining die.
 To your bayonets, Poles,
 For your country strike home !
 And the pealing drum rolls,
 As they answer, ' We come !'
 For our land and our freedom
 To conquer or die !

Frenchmen ! when Jena's balls were flying,
 These scars may tell our service there ;
 Think of us at Marengo dying,
 And how we fought at Champ-Aubert.
 With you to toil and bleed
 Was sweet in former years,
 And in our day of need
 Have ye nought for us—but tears ?
 To your bayonets, Poles !
 For your country strike home !
 And the pealing drum rolls,
 As they answer, ' We come !'
 For our land and our freedom
 To conquer or die !

On, then, alone—yet not unblest;
 Lo in the midst yon spectres glancing,
 Our martyred exiles, from their rest
 On every distant shore—advancing.
 Hail sacred band! This day
 We 'll bleed as ye once bled;
 And bar the tyrant's way
 With mountains of our dead.
 To your bayonets, Poles!
 For your country strike home!
 And the pealing drum rolls,
 As they answer, 'We come!'
 For our land and our freedom
 To conquer or die.

Let the drums beat, the trumpets bray—
 Poles, to your ranks! Our eagle soaring,
 To death or freedom guides your way
 Through clashing swords, and cannons roaring.
 Our flag which glory crown'd
 On Idumea's plain;
 Once more on native ground
 Victorious waves again!
 To your bayonets, Poles!
 For your country strike home!
 And the pealing drum rolls,
 As they answer, 'We come!'
 For our land and our freedom
 To conquer or die."

We have extracted this song for the reader at length, because it has now a fame that is historical.

Ricanti's Rustic Architecture; or, the Picturesque and Pleasing Appearance of Rough Wood, Thatch, &c., when applied as the only Decoration of Rural Buildings.

This is a very useful undertaking, the first number of which we have just received, and we understand that it is to be completed in six parts, each part containing one design of a country habitation, with other plates showing the various building details. This first part contains the elevation of a very neat and pretty cottage, adapted for a peasant on a gentleman's estate, or for the accommodation of a very small family. It is really a very enticing-looking object, and, for the space, a most convenient and comfortable domicile. The recommendation of all this is, that, handsome as it appears to be, it exhibits no ornament (excepting the chimney shafts) but such as can be easily procured by a judicious use of the woodman's axe. Such structures as these must add great beauty to any pastoral landscape, and we trust that the architect's laudable efforts will meet with the attention and patronage that they deserve.

Master Humphrey's Clock. By Boz, with Illustrations by G. CATTERMOLE and H. K. BROWNE.

That Mr. Dickens has created a new era in our popular literature cannot be denied. Let not the term era be sneered at, as specifying less a succession of facts than a period of time—for philosophy tells us, and tells us truly, that time can only be ascertained by deeds and sensations that denote them. To the senseless and the dead, there is no time. This author, with a noble disdain, avoiding, or at least merely glancing at the great of the land, and those who sit in high places, has opened the inexhaustible mine of the domestic life of the masses. Heroes and kings, and even the aristocracy, are all modelled by circumstances into very factitious characters. What nature intended to be genuine in them, they being before the world, have sacrificed to stage effect, in their public, to selfishness, luxury, and arrogance, in their private lives. This is almost exceptionless true. Stand, if you choose, one of the many, and hear a Tory or a Whig lord address you—you would think him the essence of philanthropy; as one of the many, he will address you as a brother man: knock afterwards at his door as an individual, and mark how his “pampered menial” will treat you—the master himself is inaccessible to you, if you are but a line beneath the grade in society that he occupies. Did Dickens feel all this? We hope he did. However, from whatever source his predilections arose, he has chosen the wise and the elevated course. In the numerous body that make “the nation,” are to be found all the sentiments, the passions, the wants, the wishes, and the eccentricities, that make up that strange compound, man. But, in the hands of the unskilful, as regards literature, these cogent materials, like gunpowder, are dangerous, if employed to serious ends; ridiculous, if amusement only, and not instruction or direction has been intended. The author before us *has* been skilful; and his last work has proved that, as yet, his right hand has not forgot its cunning. But great as has been the benefit which he has bestowed on society at large, it has been accompanied by an evil, though of great magnitude, yet in the turpitude of which he in no manner shares—the multiplying around him of a horde of base imitators. He has planted a genuine English rose upon our soil—the rose flourished—and immediately a set of ignorant booksellers, taking advantage of the fertility that Mr. Dickens had discovered, immediately fostered into existence a whole forest of noxious weeds and base nettles; hence sprang the felon school, of which “Jack Sheppard” is the type, and a host of other mean periodical productions, that have nothing in common with *Master Humphrey's Clock*, excepting that they are produced monthly. Mr. Dickens' publications are decidedly literature. They have their own species of eloquence—they are natural, humorous, and witty in their general character; and when the occasion calls for it, they rise into pathos, and sometimes, accompanying the immortal soul of man in its loftiest flights, become really sublime. In the series of papers connected together by the horological predilections of *Master Humphrey*, the principal fault is the want of

novelty and of art in introducing them. Each paper, of itself, is capital, and well sustains the author's reputation. Sincerely do we hope that these papers will drive out of circulation their base imitations, and rescue the not too well informed of the middle orders from the advances of a horrible and degrading taste, in what ought to be elegant and pure—their own domestic literature. We feel assured from the highly refined tone of Mr. Dickens' mind, that he will gradually incline more and more towards the classical and the elegant; making that which is lowly attractive, by flinging round it the charm of simplicity and grace, and leave the Newgate Calendar to the swell mob, and to those who draw from it a spurious and debasing inspiration. In our next number we shall speak more in detail of the various sketches that have been offered to the public in this the latest product of Boz; until when, we call upon our friends to discourage his imitators, whom in mercy to them, we will not condescend to mention.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

- Bullinger on the Sacraments. New Edition. 8vo. 7s. 6d.
 Bennett's Justification as Revealed in Scripture. 8vo. 9s.
 Patterson's Lectures on the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Chapters of Saint John. 12mo. 6s.
 Mason's Help to Devotion. Second Edition. Fcap. 5s. 6d.
 The Liturgy Explained. By Mrs. Maddock. Vol. II. 18mo. 2s. 6d.
 Bishop Patrick's Book for Beginners. 18mo. 2s.
 Lessons on Objects. Eighth Edition. 16mo. 3s. 6d.
 Life of Socrates. Translated from Dr. Wiggers, with Notes. 12mo. 3s. 6d.
 The Apology of Socrates, Crito, and Part of the Phædo, with Notes. 12mo. 6s.
 De Havilland's Ancient and Modern Roman History. 18mo. 3s. 6d.
 Truth and Opinion. Fcap. 3s.
 Hope on! Hope ever! By Mary Howitt. 18mo. 2s. 6d.
 Breakfast-Table Science. By J. H. Wright. 18mo. 2s. 6d.
 Agathos, &c. By Archdeacon Wilberforce. Second Edition. 18mo. 2s. 6d.
 Rhymes for my Children. Second Edition. 18mo. 2s.
 Poole's Annotations on the Bible. Vol. I. imperial 8vo. 1l. 5s.
 Bellarmine's Notes on the Church, Examined and Refuted. 8vo. 7s. 6d.
 Bede's Ecclesiastical History of the English Nation. By Dr. Giles. 8vo. 8s.
 Barnes' Notes on the Second of Corinthians and Epistle to the Galatians. 12mo. 6s.
 The Rev. Dr. Smith's Digest of Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity. 12mo. 9s.
 The Rev. Dr. Shuttleworth's Paraphrastic Translation of the Epistles. Fourth Edition. 8vo. 10s. 6d.
 Sorrow and Consolation. By J. H. Grandpierre. 12mo. 5s.
 Christ and Antichrist, a Poem. Fcap. 7s. 6d.
 Calvinism by Calvin. By the Rev. R. Govett. 18mo. 2s.
 The Pulpit Help to Prayer. By the Rev. W. F. Radcliffe, M.A. 18mo. 3s.
 Hildyard's Menæchmi of Plautus. New Edition. 8vo. 7s. 6d.
 Northumbrian Mirror. Vol. II. 12mo. 6s. 6d.
 The Sacred Epistles Explained. By J. W. Dawe. Fcap. 8vo. 4s. 6d.
 The Young Churchman Armed. By the late Rev. T. Biddulph. Third Edition. 18mo. 1s.
 Biographical History of the Wesley Family. By John Dove. 12mo. 3s.
 A System for the Education of the Young. By S. Wilderspin. Fcap. 8vo. Plates. 7s. 6d.
 The Poetry of the Passions. Royal 32mo. 5s.
 The Ladies' Knitting and Netting Book. First and Second Series. Each 4s. 6d. fcap.

- Acheen and the Coasts of Sumatra. By J. Anderson. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.
 Brethell's Topographical and Historical Guide to the Isle of Wight. 12mo. 6s.
 Hartley's Continental Sermons. 12mo. 5s.
 Gresley's Portrait of an English Churchman. Fifth Edition. 12mo. 7s.
 Parry's Young Christian's Sunday Evening. First Series, "Old Testament."
 Third Edition. 12mo. 8s. 6d.
 Biblical Cabinet, "Pareu's Principles of Interpretation. Vol. II." 12mo. 6s.
 Keble's Psalter. New Edition. 18mo. 1s. 6d.
 Fear Not. By the Author of "Thoughts in Suffering." 32mo. 1s. 6d.
 Woolley's Introduction to Logic. 12mo. 4s.
 Key to Saul's Arithmetic. New Edition. 12mo. 1s.
 Secker's Lectures. New Edition. 12mo. 4s.
 Parent's Poetical Anthology. Fourth Edition. 12mo. 5s. 6d.

LITERARY NEWS.—WORKS IN PROGRESS.

We are glad to find that Sir E. L. Bulwer has arranged with Mr. Colburn and Mr. Bentley for adding to the new and beautiful edition of his works the six novels formerly published by them. This New Edition will consequently be now rendered complete and uniform. From all parts of the country we observe the highest encomiums passed upon this edition, which will doubtless have a most extensive sale. The volume for the present month will contain "THE PILGRIMS OF THE RHINE," and "THE STUDENT," with Illustrations by Cattermole.

Mr. Graham, the engineer, has nearly ready a volume on the subject of Excavations on Railways: a practical work, founded on experiments, calculation, and arithmetical deduction. It is to be illustrated with plates.

A gentleman has just committed to the press a new work, entitled "THE POPE," in three vols.

We have recently seen the first two numbers of a monthly paper, entitled, "THE LIBRARY CIRCULAR," which we think likely to become extremely useful, especially to those who have not time or opportunity to observe the progress of the press in its various productions. It is to appear on the 1st of each month, and to contain an account of all the new works published, with such critical and descriptive notices as may be necessary to assist readers in their selection. The cost is nearly nominal, Three Shillings per annum, delivered post free in every part of the kingdom.

The New Edition of Mrs. Jameson's "MEMOIRS OF FEMALE SOVEREIGNS" is now published.

An important work to the horticulturist and vegetable physiologist is now in preparation. It will comprise the papers and correspondence of the late President of the Horticultural Society, Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq., and also letters of some of the first botanists and naturalists in Europe. We understand the materials are in the hands of George Bentham, Esq., Secretary to the Horticultural Society, and Dr. Lindley.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL.

Kept at Edmonton. Latitude 51° 37' 32" N. Longitude 3° 51" West of Greenwich.

The mode of keeping these registries is as follows:—At Edmonton the warmth of the day is observed by means of a thermometer exposed to the north in the shade, standing about four feet above the surface of the ground. The extreme cold of the night is ascertained by a horizontal self-registering thermometer in a similar situation. The daily range of the barometer and thermometer is known from observations made at intervals of four hours each, from eight in the morning till the same time in the evening. The weather and the direction of the wind are the result of the most frequent observations. The rain is measured every morning at eight o'clock.

1840.	Range of Ther.	Range of Barom.	Prevailing Winds.	Rain in Inches	Prevailing Weather.
April					
	23 66-43	30.26-30.23	S.W.		Generally clear.
	24 71-40	30.30-30.13	S.W.		Generally clear.
	25 73-30	30.12-30.11	S.E.		Clear.
	26 72-40	30.26-30.17	N.		Clear.
	27 73-30	30.26-30.24	N.E.		Clear.
	28 74-40	30.22-30.19	E.		Clear.
	29 74-30	30.20-30.19	S.E.		Clear.
	30 73-30	30.22-30.21	N.E.		Clear.
May	1 65-44	30.25-30.23	E.		Morning cloudy, otherwise clear.
	2 71-41	30.21-30.14	E.		Generally clear.
	3 79-39	30.10-30.08	N.E.		Clear.
	4 65-41	30.05-29.98	E.		Clear.
	5 67-39	29.87-29.84	N.E.		Generally cloudy.
	6 67-46	29.85-29.81	N.E.		Evening cloudy, otherwise clear.
	7 67-49	29.73-29.70	S.W.		Generally cloudy. [the morn.]
	8 68-50	29.67-29.58	S.W.		Afternoon clear, otherwise cloudy, a little rain in
	9 67-51	29.51-29.44	S.E.	.07	Gen. cloudy, rain fell in the morn. and even.
	10 67-52	29.41-29.37	W.	.305	Gen. cloudy, rain dur. the day, thunder in aftn.
	11 58-50	29.59-29.47	N.	.015	General overcast, rain at times.
	12 63-50	29.65-29.61	N.E.	.015	Afternoon clear, otherwise cloudy.
	13 63-48	29.63-29.61	S.W.	.2	Morning cloudy, with rain, otherwise clear.
	14 67-49	29.63-29.55	S.	.035	Morning cloudy, otherwise clear.
	15 56-51	29.38-Stat.	S.W.	.325	Cloudy, with frequent showers.
	16 60-50	29.34-Stat.	S.	.41	Morning cloudy, with rain, otherwise clear.
	17 61-46	29.42-29.32	S.W.	.01	Cloudy, with rain, thun. and light. about 11 A.M.
	18 61-45	29.84-29.50	S.	.115	Cloudy, a shower of rain during the evening.
	19 55-45	30.07-29.94	N.	.015	Evening clear, otherwise cloudy.
	20 59-31	29.96-29.93	N.		Morning clear, otherwise cloudy, with showers.
	21 55-36	30.16-30.07	N.	.005	Morning clear, otherwise overcast.
	22 59-40	30.25-30.21	N.		Morning overcast, otherwise clear.

A brilliant meteor seen in the N.W. about eight o'clock on the evening of the 29th ult.
Edmonton. CHARLES HENRY ADAMS.

BANKRUPTS.

FROM APRIL 28 TO MAY 22, 1840, INCLUSIVE.

April 28.—J. Jaques, Hare-street, Bethnal green, dyer.—D. Evans, John-street, Minories, stove-grate manufacturer.—R. Seddon, Salford, Lancashire, dyer.—B. Brough, Pontypool, brewer.—W. Greaves, Rawdon, Yorkshire, clothier.—A. R. Hickman, Abergavenny, victualler.—J. A. Hardy, Birmingham, silver plater.—J. S. Janion, Kingsley, Cheshire, maltster.—W. Storey, Sheffield Park, Yorkshire, pawnbroker.—J. Gold, Burslem, Staffordshire, ironmonger.—J. Moss, Sheffield, chemist.—W. Waite, Yeadon, Yorkshire, clothier.—E. Boden, Chester, druggist.—R. J. Mustow, Birmingham, victualler.

May 1.—H. Nicholas, Piccadilly, confectioner.—T. Jenner, jun., High-street, St. Giles's, oilman.—S. Pontifex, Noble-street, St. Martin's-le-Grand, builder.—J. Banks, Li-

verpool, tallow-chandler.—R. Abram, Liverpool, wine-merchant.—J. O. Evans, Liverpool, draper.—W. Sanders, Birmingham, apothecary.—J. Canter, Barnsley, linen manufacturer.—J. Carter, Birstal, Yorkshire, wool-stapler.—F. Legge, Birmingham, builder.

May 5.—J. Hoskins, Hercules court, Broad-street, chronometer maker.—T. Miller, Long-acre, artists' colourman.—R. Parker, Hamborough Wharf, City, wharfinger.—A. Westley, Friars street, Doctors' Commons, publican.—J. Clarke, Brook-street, Holborn, greengrocer.—S. Pratt, Nottingham, stonemason.—T. Templeton and A. Templeton, Congleton, silk manufacturers.—C. Brereton, J. Vernon, and D. Paul, Kingston-upon-Hull, engine manufacturers.

May 8.—J. Racine and J. Jaques, Hare-

street, Bethnal-green, dyers.—H. Prior, Size-lane, stationer.—H. B. C. Hillier, Montagu-place, Russell-square, apothecary.—C. Ford, Guildford-street East, Spa fields, jeweller.—R. Heyward, Lamb's Conduit-street, linen-draper.—T. Dann, Reigate, merchant.—J. Halfpenny, Aylesbury-street, Clerkenwell, victualler.—J. Johnson, Manchester, innkeeper.—E. Fozzard, Tamewater, Yorkshire, dyer.—C. Poppleton, Yorkshire, linen manufacturer.—J. Warrillow, Birmingham, stationer.—B. Shiers, Manchester, commission agent.—T. R. Midforth, Leeds, draper.—B. Lockwood, Sheffield, miller.—J. Griffiths, Manchester, merchant.—G. Bowman, Leeds, tailor.—W. Smith, Upton St. Leonard's, miller.

May 12.—J. Chamberlain, Lisson-grove North, Paddington, Middlesex, glass merchant.—C. H. Sloman and H. Phillips, West Strand, cigar dealers.—J. Caffyn, Brighton, Sussex, picture dealer.—R. Roberts, Yoxford, Suffolk, currier.—J. Wheatley, jun., Leicester, grocer.—W. Howells, Old Mill, Goodrich, Herefordshire, miller.—R. Baillies, Merthyr-Tydvil, draper.—N. Backhouse, Southwold, Suffolk, whitesmith.—J. and B. Brown, Birmingham, Warwick, grocers.—S. Tildesley, jun., Leamington Priors, coal dealer.—A. Bryant, Shepton Mallet, Somersetshire, auctioneer.—T. E. Jones, Birmingham, leather-seller.—W. Nicholl, Warley, Yorkshire, worsted-spinner.—T. Ely, Nottingham, victualler.—J. M'Lintock, Barnsley, linen manufacturer.—T. Nash, Sulhampstead Banister, Berkshire, grocer.

May 13.—H. Harrison, Braton-street, Bond-

street, builder.—S. Glyde, Southampton-row, Russell-square, grocer.—J. Brockhurst, Manchester, fishmonger.—J. Linsley, Leeds, wool-len cloth merchant.—W. H. Parker, Brecon, printer.—J. Huddleston, Morkwearmouth-shore, Durham, boat builder.—S. P. Dudley, Worcestershire, builder.—D. and G. Horton, Russell's Hall Iron Works, Dudley, Worcestershire, ironmasters.—J. Braddock, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, chemist.—J. Tatlock, Liverpool, saddler.—T. Rabone, Burnt Tree, Staffordshire, huckster.

May 19.—H. Reinecker, Great Tower-street, wine merchant.—A. Redford, London-road, Southwark, printer.—J. Youens, Ludgate-hill, City, grocer.—W. Kelly, Liverpool, bookseller.—G. A. Tate, Liverpool, tea dealer.—H. Fry, Newport, Monmouthshire, surgeon.—J. Caton, Preston, cotton spinner.—T. W. Gibbs, Cathay, Bristol, soap-maker.—M. Case and W. Hodgson, Manchester, commission agents.—W. Elder, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer.

May 22.—T. Gould, Cheapside, stay manufacturer.—J. Jemmett, Long-acre, coach maker.—R. Brooks, St. Alban's, grocer.—R. Johnstone and E. R. Danson, Gracechurch-street, wholesale ironmongers.—J. Marshall, King William-street, commission agent.—G. Whitehead, Fleet-street, printer.—J. Wellington, Ross, Herefordshire, butcher.—J. Towers, Wolverhampton, hatter.—D. Jones, Pontfaen, Montgomeryshire, flagel draper.—T. Williams, Liverpool, linen draper.—E. King, Basingstoke, innkeeper.—W. W. Yeld and W. B. Dawes, Rugeley, Staffordshire, brewers.

THE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

Trade is very active, and much more extensive than remunerating. The imports from America have been large, though the demands for cotton in the English market have been but limited. The market has been generally dull throughout the last month, and with but little variation in the prices.

Our affairs in China remain in *statu quo*, for all that we know to the contrary; no authentic news of any moment having been lately received from the Celestial Empire. The sugar trade with our own colonies is flourishing. In spices, rice, tallow, and spirits, things are doing well—for the merchant, of course at the expense of the consumer. Spirits are remarkably high. The corn question has been settled in the House of Commons for this session, Mr. Villiers' motion for a committee of inquiry on the corn trade having been lost by a majority of 123, in a large house; 300 members having voted against it. This does not look well, either for the country or the representation. We must look forward, patiently, for more liberal views. On the whole, we have no cause for despondence.

PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

On Wednesday, 27th of May.

ENGLISH STOCKS.

Bank Stock, 176 to 7.—Consols, 92 seven-eighths.—Ditto, for Account, 93 and a half.—Three and a Half per Cents. Reduced, 100 one-eighth.—Exchequer Bills, 24 prem.—India Bonds, 3, 1, 4 prem.

FOREIGN STOCKS.

Portuguese Five per Cents. Acct. 35 three-eighths.—Portuguese Three per Cent., 24 three-fourths.—Dutch, Five per Cent. 101 and a half.—Spanish Bonds, 28 five eighths.—Spanish deferred, 13 and a half.

MONEY MARKET REPORT.—On the 26th of last month, being settling day, there was found to be a great want of money generally, and many applications were

made to the Bank for discount, which were freely met. Thus money becoming easier, Consols advanced, and were sold as high as 92½, after which they a little declined. Exchequer bills were still at from 23 to 25 shillings premium. The exchanges are now a little in the favour of this country. During the month there has been a great fluctuation in prices in the Foreign Securities. Spanish Actives averaging 28½. Portuguese Five per Cents. 35½. Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents. 54½. In the Share Market much has not been done, but the prices are, at this date, looking well, and the temporary depression seems abating. Great Western, 26 to 27½ premium. Blackwall, 2 to ¼. Brighton, from 4 to 5 discount. Birmingham maintain their price of 86 to 88 premium.

NEW PATENTS.

C. J. E. C. Junot, of Brewer Street, Golden Square, Operative Chemist, for certain improved processes for purifying and also for solidifying tallow, grease, oils, and oleaginous substances. March 30th, 6 months.

H. Martin, of Morton Terrace, Camden Town, for improvements in preparing surfaces of paper. March 30th, 6 months.

W. N. Clay, of Flimby, Cumberland, Gentleman, for improvements in the manufacture of iron. March 31st, 6 months.

J. L. Steinhauser, of Upper Islington Terrace, Gentleman, for improvements in spinning and doubling wool, cotton, silk, and other fibrous materials. Communicated by a foreigner residing abroad. March 31st, 6 months.

P. Bancroft, of Liverpool, Merchant, and J. Mac Innes, of the same place, Manufacturing Chemist, for an improved method of renovating or restoring animal charcoal, after it has been used in certain processes or manufactures to which charcoal is now generally applied, and thereby recovering the properties of such animal charcoal, and rendering it again fit for similar uses. March 31st, 6 months.

C. Cummins, of Leadenhall Street, Chronometer Maker, for certain improvements in barometers and sympiesometers. April 2d, 6 months.

J. S. Crosland, of Leeds, Engineer, for certain improvements applicable to locomotive and other steam-engines. April 2nd, 6 months.

T. Smedley, of Holywell, county of Flint, Gentleman, for improvements in the manufacture of tubes, pipes, and cylinders. April 4th, 6 months.

H. Blair, of Kearsley, Lancaster, Chemist, and H. H. Watson, of Little Bolton, Chemist, for an improvement or improvements in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, crystallized soda, and soda ash, and the recovery of a residuum or residuums applicable to various useful purposes. April 6th, 6 months.

R. Beard, of Egremont Place, New Road, Gentleman, for improvements in printing calicoes and other fabrics. Communicated by a foreigner residing abroad. April 6th, 6 months.

E. T. Bainbridge, of Park Place, Saint James's, Gentleman, for improvements in obtaining power. April 13th, 6 months.

T. Young, of Queen Street, in the city of London, Merchant, for improvements in lamps. April 13th, 6 months.

J. Caldwell, of Mill Place, Commercial Road, Engineer, for improvements in cranes, windlasses, and capstans. April 15th, 6 months.

J. Gold, of Etna Glass Works, Birmingham, Glass Manufacturer, for improvements in the manufacture of decanters and other articles of glass. April 15th, 6 months.

W. Potts, of Birmingham, Brass Founder, for certain apparatus for suspending pictures and curtains. April 15th, 6 months.

L. A. de St. Sylvain Baron de Los Valles, of Nottingham Street, Marylebone, for certain improvements in cleansing, decorticating, purifying, and preserving corn and other grain. Communicated by a foreigner residing abroad. April 15th, 6 months.

W. Grimman, of Camden Street, Islington, Modeller, for a new mode of wood-paving. April 15th, 6 months.

J. Whitworth, of Manchester, Engineer, for certain improvements in machinery or apparatus for cleansing and repairing roads or ways, and which machinery is also applicable to other purposes. April 15th, 6 months.

T. R. Williams, of Cheapside, Gentleman, for certain improvements in obtaining power from steam and elastic vapours or fluids, and for the means employed in generating such vapours or fluids, and also for using these improvements in conjunction with distillation or evaporation, and other useful purposes. April 15th, 6 months.

W. Unsworth, of Derby, Silk Lace Manufacturer, for an improved tag for laces. April 16th, 6 months.

S. Wilks, of Darlestone, Stafford, Iron Founder, for improvements in the manufacture of vices. April 16th, 6 months.

W. H. B. Webster, of Ipswich, Surgeon, R.N., for improvements in preparing skins and other animal matters for the purpose of tanning, and the manufacture of gelatine. April 16th, 6 months.

S. M. Banks, of Bilston, Stafford, Gentleman, for improvements in the manufacture of iron. April 16th, 6 months.

R. Cooper, of Petworth, Gloucester, Gentleman, for improvements in ploughs. April 16th, 6 months.

F. Molineux, of Walbrook Buildings, London, Gentleman, for improvements in the manufacture of candles, and in the means of consuming tallow and other substances for the purposes of light. April 23d, 6 months.

E. Galloway, of Manchester Street, Gray's Inn Road, Engineer, for improvements in steam-engines which are also applicable to engines for raising and forcing fluids. April 23d, 6 months.

J. Sparke, of Langley Mills, Northumberland, Agent, for certain improved processes or operations for smelting lead ores. April 23d, 6 months.

J. White, of Manchester, Engineer, for certain improvements in vices. April 23d, 6 months.

J. M. Rymer, of Henrietta Street, Civil Engineer, for certain improvements in castors for furniture, such improved castors being applicable to other purposes. April 23d, 6 months.

MISCELLANEOUS, PHILOSOPHICAL, &c.

METHOD OF PERMANENTLY FIXING, ENGRAVING AND PRINTING FROM DAGUERRETYPE PICTURES.

BY DR. BERRES, OF VIENNA.

[On the 30th ult. an interesting and important communication was made by Dr. Berres to the Imperial Society of Vienna, relative to the discovery of a method of fixing and engraving Daguerreotype pictures, and printing from them as with ordinary copper plates. At the request of Professor Berres, Dr. Mackenzie has obligingly forwarded to the *Athenæum* a translation of this communication.]

It was announced in the Vienna Gazette of the 18th of April last, that I had succeeded in discovering a method, by which I was enabled both permanently to fix the pictures produced by the method of Daguerre, and to render them available to all the purposes of etchings upon copper, steel, &c., from which copies might be struck off to any extent, as in the case of ordinary engraved productions, and it was stated in the same newspaper, that I proposed bringing my discovery immediately before the public.

As a member of this distinguished society, I consider it my duty, first, to make known to this learned body a discovery which creates so much hope, and which promises so great a benefit to the arts and sciences. The well-known expenses* and difficulties attendant on the publication of an extensive work, requiring engravings as illustrations, led me in the first instance to hope that I might be enabled to render the discovery of Daguerre available, by improvements, to represent and fix the objects necessary to my work; and the first view of a heliographed picture aroused in me the desire also, to represent in the same manner microscopic objects, although attempts with the strongest lamplight to produce engravings or etchings had been unsuccessful, and the idea abandoned as hopeless, until revived by a sight of the hydro-oxygen gas microscope of Mr. Schuh, of Berlin, an instrument which in its power and clearness has never before been equalled or even

* Alluding to his magnificent work upon Microscopic Anatomy.—*Trans.*

approached. On the 27th of February last, I had the honour of laying before this learned body the results of the united investigations of my distinguished colleague, Professor de Ettingshausen, and myself upon this subject, and the perfectly successful experiments of pictures prepared through the process of photography upon microscopic objects. Many specimens of the results of our researches and successful attempts to employ photography for scientific and useful purposes are now placed before you for examination. Through this new method the Daguerriotype is rendered more extensively available for scientific uses. Every object which is discernible to the eye with clearness can, for the future, through the means of the iodined silver plates, be minutely etched, and true to Nature, (for she is herself the artist!) be copied with the minutest exactness. But the beautiful representations which we are able to produce through the means of the Daguerriotype are liable to so many injuries, and are so delicate, fragile, and evanescent, that they never can be rendered available for illustrating works of science, and other useful purposes.

In a Petersburg newspaper of March last, I first saw an account of some attempts to bring the Daguerriotype process into general use. In the meantime, M. Daguerre had declared, before the Institute of Paris, the complete failure of all his attempts, by means of etching, to obtain the impression even of a single copy.

The experiments at St. Petersburg, and the hope of eventual success, urged me to attempt to make some use of the Daguerriotype pictures, and I began, at the commencement of this month, my series of experiments. Without recapitulating all these, in which I was assisted with cordial zeal by M. Francis Kratochwila, (a gentleman in the employ of government,) and by M. Schuh, who placed at my disposal an immense number of Daguerriotype plates,—and, before I come to an explanation of the process, by which I render these Daguerriotype pictures permanent and capable of further use,—I consider it necessary to lay before this learned body the following observations:—

1st. With the copper plates, as used at present in the Daguerriotype process, we can effect only the permanently fixing, never the etching and printing, of copies therefrom.

2nd. For the heliographic etchings it is necessary that the picture be produced with the required intensity, upon pure chemical silver plates.

3rd. The etching of the Daguerriotype picture is produced through the influence of nitric acid, to be explained hereafter.

4th. For the permanently fixing of the Daguerriotype impression, a galvanic power is necessary.

5th. For the changing of the Daguerriotype picture into a deep metal etching, so as to be used as a means of printing, the chemical process of etching is of itself sufficient.

My newly-discovered method of managing the Daguerriotype pictures may be divided into two processes:—

1st. That of permanently fixing the design.

2nd. The changing of the design, when once permanently fixed, into an etching upon the plate.

The method of permanently fixing the Daguerriotype picture with a transparent metal coating, consists in the following process:—

I take the pictures produced in the usual manner by the Daguerriotype process, hold them for some minutes over a moderately-warmed nitric acid vapour, or steam, and then lay them in nitric acid of 13 degs. to 14 degs. Reaumur, in which a considerable quantity of copper or silver, or both together, has been previously dissolved. Shortly after being placed therein, a precipitate of metal is formed, and can now be changed to what degree of intensity I desire. I then take the heliographic picture coated with metal, place it in water, clean it, dry it, polish it with chalk or magnesia and a dry cloth or soft leather. After this process, the coating will become clean, clear, and transparent, so that the picture can again be easily seen. The greatest care and attention are required in preparing the Daguerriotype impressions intended to be printed from. The picture must be carefully freed from iodine, and prepared upon a plate of the most chemically pure silver.

That the production of this picture should be certain of succeeding, according to the experiments of M. Kratochwila, it is necessary to unite a silver with a copper-plate; while upon other occasions, without being able to explain the reason, deep etchings or impressions are produced, without the assistance of the copper plate, upon pure silver plate.

The plate will now, upon the spot where the acid ought not to have dropped, be varnished;* then held for one or two minutes over a weak warm vapour or steam, of 25 deg. to 30 deg. (Reaumur,) of nitric acid, and then a solution of gum arabic, of the consistence of honey, must be poured over it, and it must be placed in a horizontal position, with the impression uppermost, for some minutes. Then place the plate, by means of a kind of double pincette, (whose ends are protected by a coating of asphalt or hard wood,) in nitric acid, at 12 deg. or 13 deg. (Reaumur.) Let the coating of gum slowly melt off or disappear, and commence now to add, though carefully and gradually, and at a distance from the picture, a solution of nitric acid, of from 25 deg. to 30 deg., for the purpose of deepening or increasing the etching power of the solution. After the acid has arrived at 16 deg. to 17 deg. (Reaumur,) and gives off a peculiarly biting vapour, which powerfully affects the sense of smelling, the metal becomes softened, and then generally the process commences of changing the shadow upon the plate into a deep engraving or etching. This is the decisive moment, and upon it must be bestowed the greatest attention. The best method of proving if the acid be strong enough, is to apply a drop of the acid in which the plate now lies to another plate: if the acid make no impression, it is, of course, necessary to continue adding nitric acid; if, however, it corrode too deeply, then it is necessary to add water, the acid being too strong. The greatest attention must be bestowed upon this process. If the acid has been too potent, a fermentation or white froth will cover the whole picture, and thus not alone the surface of the picture, but also the whole surface of the plate, will quickly be corroded. When, by a proper strength of the etching powers of the acid, a soft and expressive outline of the picture shall be produced, then may we hope to finish the undertaking favourably. We have now only to guard against an ill-measured division of the acid, and the avoidance of a precipitate. To attain this end, I frequently lift the plate out of the fluid, taking care that the etching power shall be directed to whatever part of the plate it may have worked the least, and seek to avoid the bubbles and precipitate by a gentle movement of the acid.

In this manner, the process can be continued to the proper points of strength and clearness of etching required upon the plates from which it is proposed to print. I believe that a man of talent, who might be interested with this art of etching, and who had acquired a certain degree of dexterity in preparing for it, would very soon arrive at the greatest clearness and perfection; and, from my experience, I consider that he would soon be able to simplify the whole process. I have tried very often to omit the steaming and the gum arabic, but the result was not satisfactory, or the picture very soon after was entirely destroyed, so that I was compelled again to have recourse to them.

The task which I have undertaken is now fully performed, by placing in the hands of this learned body my method of etching and printing from the Daguerreotype plates, which information, being united to the knowledge and mechanical experience we already possess, and published to the world, may open a road to extensive improvement in the arts and sciences. By thus laying open my statement to the scientific world, I hope to prove my devotion to the arts and sciences, which can end only with my life.—*Athenæum*.

ON THE APPLICATION OF DR. BLACK'S LAW OF CAPACITY TO THE EXPLANATION OF ELECTRICAL PHENOMENA.—The following, by Mr. Pollock, was recently read at the Electrical Society:—The law was applied to the explanation of the Leyden jar, of Zamboni's pile, and of the secondary wire: the first set included the charge of the Leyden jar, comprising induction and insulation, and the discharge, with the phenomenon of the shock; the second, the action of Zamboni's pile dependent upon induction, not conduction; induction the effect of expansion or contraction from the motion of latent heat; insulation in a ratio with expansibility, as in the case of air, and the action of the pile while charging and discharging; the third, the disturbance of the equilibrium of the latent heat of a secondary wire by the primary current. These were the several divisions and subdivisions of the subject. The conclusion Mr. Pollock draws from an examination of the affections of the latent heat in the several instances discussed is, that "there can be no separate or distinct electric fluid but the latent heat of bodies." Because, he says, by change of capacity in the Leyden jar, Zamboni's pile, and the secondary wire, the equilibrium of their latent heat is disturbed, and on the restoration of the equi-

* This and some other passages are a little obscure.

librium taking place through the human body, the *electric* phenomenon of the shock is felt. This is true of the disturbance and restoration of the equilibrium of the electric fluid, upon which the phenomena of the charge and discharge seem to depend. But it appears to us, on a slight consideration of the subject whilst writing these remarks, an assumption not at all borne out by facts, that in either of the cases stated the latent heat of the bodies is increased or diminished. Electricity has been proved to be, and especially in the case of the Leyden jar, all deposited on the surface of bodies. This requires no change of capacity in the substances upon which the fluid may be accumulated. And, besides, if the latent heat of bodies be increased or diminished, a change of condition—a sensible change—would necessarily ensue; that is, in relation to solidity, plasticity, fluidity, or the gaseous state.—*Lit. Gaz.*

MR. MACILWAIN "ON RESPIRATION, AND ITS RELATION TO ANIMAL TEMPERATURE."—The opinion that the lungs of living beings generate heat by the chemical action which is supposed in them to occur during respiration by the absorption of oxygen, and by the expulsion of carbonic acid, has been entertained by men of great eminence. It is, however, by no means proved; nor is it, according to Mr. Macilwain, tenable. He conceives that their operation is to regulate and adjust, not to generate, heat. The facts in support of this view are most numerous, and it is based on most extensive induction. Time, he observed, however, would only permit him, on this occasion, to enter upon a limited induction—to do little more than suggest for others' inquiry. And space will only allow of our touching very lightly this interesting subject. The facts brought forward strongest in support of the illustrator's opinion were, the breathing of the frog through his skin during cold weather, but with his lungs also, if the temperature be raised; the torpor of the snail in extreme hot or cold weather, but with the remarkable difference that, in the former case, the lungs are in action, whilst in the latter they cease their functions; the similar effort of the skin and lungs to relieve the oppressed horse when first galloped, by the cooling effects of evaporation, and by the exposure of the blood to atmospheric influence; and, lastly, because of our limited space, the excessive heat of diseased lungs, which is only reconcilable to their operation being a cooling one when in healthy action.—*Lit. Gaz.*

CALEFACTION OF WATER AND OTHER LIQUIDS.—It is known that if water be allowed to fall in small drops on a hot metallic plate it does not evaporate quickly, but remains in small spherical drops as long as the plate is maintained at the same temperature. The same experiment has been tried with ether, and also with anhydrous sulphuric acid, dropped into small platina dishes, and it was found that the latter substance became much agitated at first, and then formed itself into small drops, like ether or water, remaining motionless, and having almost the appearance of becoming crystallised. On seizing the heated platina dish with a pair of pincers, and rapidly pouring these drops of liquid on to the hand, a decided sensation of cold is produced. If, however, these globules are suddenly poured into a tube, and the tube immediately corked up, the globules will disappear, but will leave a slight dew behind. These observations, if followed up, may throw some light on the operations of water and red-hot plates in steam-boilers.

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM AS A MOTIVE POWER.—In the application of electro-magnetism to the movement of machines, the most important obstacle always has been the embarrassment and difficult manipulation of the battery. This obstacle exists no longer. During the past autumn, and at a season already too advanced, I made, as you may perhaps have learned by the gazettes, the first experiments in navigation on the Neva, with a ten-oared shallop furnished with paddle-wheels, which were put into motion by an electro-magnetic machine. Although we journeyed during entire days, and usually with ten or twelve persons on board, I was not well satisfied with this first trial, for there were so many faults of construction and want of insulation in the machines and battery, which could not be repaired on the spot, that I was terribly annoyed. All these repairs and important changes being accomplished, the experiments will shortly be recommenced. The experience of the past year, combined with the recent improvements of the battery, give as the result, that to produce the force of one horse (steam-engine estimation) it will require a battery of 20 square feet of platina distributed in a convenient manner, but *I hope* that from 8 to 10 square

feet will produce the effect. If Heaven preserves my health, which is a little affected by continual labours, I hope that within a year of this time, I shall have equipped an electro-magnetic vessel of from 40 to 50 horse power.—*Dr. Jacobi.*

MR. BUDDLE ON THE GREAT FAULT CALLED THE HORSE, IN THE FOREST OF DEAN COALFIELD.—The term fault is not employed in this case to designate the dislocation, but the thinning out of a stratum; and the horse is a mass of sandstone, which occupies the place of a portion of a coal-seam called the Coleford High Delf, or the 23rd from the surface. Its extent is not known, but it has been traced for about two miles; and its breadth has been ascertained to be from 270 to 340 yards. On each side of the horse the thickness of the seam varies greatly, in consequence of the upper surface presenting considerable depressions, called by the colliers "lows," but the under surface is generally level. The roof of the seam is formed of the same sandstone as the horse, and the floor is composed of shale. The coal under the lows is generally deteriorated by an admixture of particles of the sandstone of the roof, but it contains no erratic boulders, angular fragments, or gravel. In the sandstone forming the roof there are ferruginous sandstone concretions or nodules, some of which are separable from the matrix; also angular fragments of imperfect casts of vegetables; and in some parts of the horse and lows is a sandstone breccia, formed of quartz pebbles, fragments of coal ironstone, and vegetable remains. The sandstone extends to the surface in the portion of the field immediately over that in which the horse has been traced; there are, however, no indications above-ground by which the fault can be followed beyond the limit to which it has been explored in the workings. In its under-ground character the horse is similar to the "washes" in many coal districts; but it differs in not lying beneath the bed of a river, or in the bottom of a valley, or extending upwards through the strata and showing itself on the surface. Future workings must determine whether in other portions of the field the horse affects the overlying beds of coal; but in the Park End Colliery, situated 50 fathoms above the Coleford High Delf seam, and about two miles to the south east of the fault, in the direction of its probable prolongation, a great succession of lows has been met with. Respecting the origin of the Coleford High Delf seam, and the phenomena presented by the horse as well as by the surface of the coal, Mr. Buddle is of opinion that the seam was accumulated in a deep, tranquil lake; and that the total excavation of the coal at the "fault," and its partial removal in the vicinity, were effected during a drainage of the lake, and previously to the deposition of the overlying sandstone, the "horse" being due to the action of the principal stream, and the undulations on the surface of the coal to minor collateral currents.

MR. ALFRED SMEE'S NEW VOLTAIC BATTERY.—It consists of 24 small plates, excited by dilute sulphuric acid, and produces most brilliant effects. On completing the circuit with iron wire it is instantly dissipated, and platinum wire is also fused in considerable lengths. Charcoal points are intensely ignited, and the combustion of the various metals, by the aid of an electro-magnetic machine, is magnificent. The battery is made of silver and zinc, the silver being covered with a layer of finely divided platinum, which, by presenting an infinity of points, ensures perfectness of contact with the exciting liquid, and enables the hydrogen to escape more readily from the surface of the plate. One kind only of exciting liquid is required, namely, dilute sulphuric acid, and the use of porous pots or bladders is likewise dispensed with.

HISTORICAL REGISTER.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—April 30.—The Rated Inhabitants' Evidence Bill was read a third time.

May 1.—Lord Seaton's Annuity Bill was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Monday.

May 4.—After the presentation of some petitions against the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill, Viscount Melbourne took a lengthened review of the former history of the measure, and moved that the Bill be then read a second time.—The Duke of Wellington did not object to a second reading, with the understanding that

the details were to be considered in committee.—The Earl of Winchilsea, who was supported by Lords Westmeath and Mountcashell, opposed the further progress of the bill, and moved that it be read a second time that day six months.—The second reading was carried by a majority of 99.

May 5.—The Tithe Commutation Bill was referred to a select committee.—Lord Seaton's Annuity Bill went through committee, and the third reading was appointed for Thursday.—The Earl of Aberdeen introduced the bill, of which he had given notice, the object of which was to remove all doubts as to the presentation of ministers to parochial livings in Scotland.—The Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Galloway, the Earl of Haddington, and the Marquess of Bute, expressed their full concurrence in the proposed measure.—Viscount Melbourne was happy to see the subject in such good hands.—The bill was read a first time.

May 7.—Lord Seaton's Annuity Bill was read a third time and passed.

May 8.—The Entails (Scotland) Bill was read a second time, and to be committed on Tuesday next.

May 11.—The Exchequer Bills Bill was read a first time.—The Irish Tithes Composition Bill was read a second time.—The Church Building Acts Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of his Bill for the Better Administration of Justice. Lord Lyndhurst seconded the motion; and Lord Abinger, Lord Wynford, and Lord Langdale would not oppose the second reading of the bill, though Lord Abinger expressed an intention to object hereafter to that portion of it that went to abolish the equity jurisdiction of the Court of Exchequer.—The Bill was read a second time.

May 12.—The Irish Tithe Commutation Acts Amendment Bill went through Committee.—Earl Stanhope then proceeded with his promised motion on the opium war with China, and concluded an elaborate harangue by moving—"That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, to express to her Majesty the deep concern of this House in learning that an interruption has occurred in the friendly relations and commercial intercourse which had so long subsisted with the Chinese empire; and to represent to her Majesty that these calamities have, in the opinion of this House, been occasioned by British subjects having persevered in taking opium to China, in direct and known violation of the laws of that empire; and to request that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to take immediate measures for the prevention of such proceedings, which are so dishonourable to the character, and so detrimental to the interests of her subjects; and to assure her Majesty that if any additional powers should be found requisite for the purpose, this House will readily concur in granting them to her Majesty." Lord Melbourne opposed the motion, and the Duke of Wellington earnestly advised that the House should not undertake to decide, in its present state of information, whether the Chinese Government or the English Superintendent were in the right. His Grace concluded by moving the previous question.—Lord Lyttleton, Lord Colchester, Lord Ellenborough, and Lord Ashburton, severally spoke, and at the close of the debate the previous question was agreed to without a division.

May 14.—The Tithe Composition (Ireland) Bill was read the third time and passed; and the Insolvent Debtors (Ireland) Bill was read the second time.—On the motion of Lord Kenyon, their Lordships resolved to hear counsel against the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill, previously to putting the question that they resolve into committee on that measure, and Sir C. Wetherell addressed their Lordships, after which the further hearing of counsel was deferred till the next day.

May 15.—The Tithe Commutation Act Amendment Bill, and the Insolvent Debtors' Bill, went through committee.—The House resumed the hearing of counsel against the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill.—Mr. Professor Butt was heard. Further proceedings were fixed for Friday next.

May 18.—The Insolvent Debtors' (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

May 19.—The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Exchequer Bills Bill, the Tithe Compositions Ireland (Continuation) Bill, the Insolvent Debtors (Ireland Continuation) Bill, and to several other bills, public and private.—Lord Melbourne postponed the Irish Corporation Bill to the 2nd of June.

May 21.—Lord Londonderry gave notice of a motion for the 4th of June of an address to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty would give directions for the settlement of the claims of the British legion serving in Spain.

May 22.—Nothing of importance.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—April 29.—The Chairman of the Cambridge Election Committee, reported "That the Hon. J. T. M. Sutton is not duly elected Burgess to serve in the present Parliament for the borough of Cambridge; that the last election of a Burgess to serve in parliament for the said borough is a void election;" and, also "That the Hon. J. E. T. Manners Sutton was, by his agents, guilty of bribery and treating at the last election for the borough of Cambridge."—The Juvenile Offenders Bill was recommitted.

April 30.—No House.

May 1.—The Insolvent Debtors' (Ireland) Bill and the Prisons Bill were read a third time.—The Soap Duties Bill was read a second time, and Committee fixed for Friday fortnight.—The Chimney Sweepers Bill was read a second time, and the Committee fixed for Friday fortnight.—The Flour Importation (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, and the Committee fixed for Monday next.

May 4.—The Edinburgh Poor-rate and Local Taxes' Bill was read a second time.—The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, and voted a large number of the Miscellaneous Estimates.—When the House had resumed, Lord John Russell obtained leave to bring in two Bills, entitled respectively, "A Bill for the Registration of Parliamentary Electors," and "A Bill to make further Provision respecting certain Rights of Voting in the Election of Members of Parliament."

May 5.—Sir W. Molesworth brought on his motion for the abolition of the punishment of transportation.—A lengthened debate followed; but Sir W. Molesworth having signified his intention to refrain from dividing, the previous question was carried.—The Report of the Committee of Supply was brought up and received.—The House went into Committee on the Exchequer Bills' Bill, and the report was ordered to be received.—The Flour Importation (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee, and was reported without amendments.

May 6.—Nothing of importance.

May 7.—The Bristol and Exeter Railway Bill was read a third time and passed.—A Select Committee was appointed on the Grammar Schools Bill.—A return was ordered connected with the administration of Dean Incent's school at Berkhamstead.—The Scotch Oyster Fisheries Bill was read a second time.

May 8.—The House went into Committee of Supply for the purpose of considering the Miscellaneous Estimates, the Chairman reported progress, and the House resumed.—The Prisons Bill, and the Exchequer Bills' (11,000,000*l.*) Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

May 11.—The Eastern Counties Railway Amendment Bill was thrown out by a majority of 137.—Lord Darlington moved a new writ for the borough of Ludlow, and Mr. Warrender moved that the consideration of it should be postponed till Thursday next, which was negatived by a majority of 11. Mr. Wakley then moved the adjournment of the House, which was also negatived by a majority of 66. After three other divisions on the same subject, Mr. Hume moved "That the House do now adjourn," which was eventually agreed to without a division.

May 12.—After some notices of motions, Lord Darlington again moved for a new writ for the borough of Ludlow, which was opposed by Mr. E. Stanley on account of the absence of Lord John Russell, and after some observations from Mr. Horsman, who moved as an amendment "That a committee of inquiry be appointed," and from several other members, a division took place, and the original motion was carried by a majority of 36. After which Mr. Warburton moved the adjournment of the debate till Thursday, which, after some debate, was carried without a division.

May 13.—Nothing of importance.

May 14.—Lord Darlington again moved for the new writ for Ludlow, which Lord John Russell did not oppose, although he considered it a fit case for further inquiry; the writ was therefore ordered to be issued by a majority of 78.—Mr. J. Walsh then moved the issuing of a new writ for Cambridge, which was also carried by a majority of 87.

May 15.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer made his annual statement of finance. From the statement of the Right Hon. Gentleman, it appears that the estimated produce of the revenue for the present year, as compared with the estimated expenditure, is deficient by the sum of 2,732,000*l.* This deficiency the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to supply by an addition of 5 per cent. to all the duties of excise and customs, with the exception of the customs' duty on the importation of foreign corn, the customs and excise duties on spirituous liquors, and the post-horse duty, and by an addition of 10 per cent. to the assessed taxes without excep-

tion. In respect to spirituous liquors, the Right Hon. Gentleman proposed, in lieu of an addition of 5 per cent. to the existing duty, to levy an additional duty of 4d. per gallon, without distinction of foreign, colonial, British, or Irish spirits. The amount which the Chancellor of the Exchequer calculates upon realising by these arrangements, including a vote of credit for 395,000*l.*, was 2,732,000*l.*, being the extent of the estimated deficiency. Mr. Hume moved as an amendment to the first resolution—that which referred to the customs—that the legacy duty should extend to real property, which, after some debate, was negatived by 156 to 39, and the first resolution was carried. Another division took place, at the instance of General Johnson, on the resolution respecting spirits, which, however, was carried; as were afterwards the remaining resolutions, without division.—The House then resumed, and immediately went into Committee, for the purpose of coming to a resolution on which to found a Bill to regulate commerce and navigation.—The County Constabulary Bill went through Committee *pro formâ*, and was ordered to be printed. The report to be brought up on Tuesday se'nnight.—The Glass Duties' Bill was read a second time.

May 18.—The order of the day having been read for going into Committee on the Irish Registration Amendment Bill, Lord Stanley moved that the Speaker do leave the chair.—Lord John Russell suggested a technical objection to the form of the motion, but was overruled by the Speaker, and Sir W. Somerville moved that the House should go into Committee that day six months.—Mr. James Grattan seconded the motion.—Mr. Lefroy, Sir Robert Bateson, and Mr. Litton supported the original motion, and Lord Clements and Mr. Lynch spoke in favour of the amendment.—Lord John Russell followed.—Mr. Callaghan then moved an adjournment of the debate, which was carried by a majority of 19.

May 19.—The New Zealand Company Bill was read a second time, as was the Weaver Churches Bill.—The adjourned debate on Lord Stanley's Bill was then resumed. It was begun by Mr. D. Browne, who spoke against the measure, and was answered by Mr. Young.—Mr. V. Stuart and Mr. Roche followed against the Bill.—Sir G. Sinclair succeeded, in a humorous speech in favour of the Bill.—Mr. C. Wood expressed his regret that he must concur in the vote for the Committee, against the opinion of those with whom he usually acted.—Lord Howick said he had voted against the second reading to mark his confidence in the Government, but he thought that the Bill ought to go into Committee.—Mr. Pigot, the Irish Solicitor-General, objected to the Bill, both on account of what he considered to be its main principle, that of revision, or rather re-investigation, and on account of its devolving political duties on the judges.—The Solicitor-General urged that the efficiency of the Reform Act would be impaired, if the House should go into Committee on the present measure.—When the Solicitor-General sat down, Mr. Hume moved, and Mr. O'Connell seconded, the adjournment of the debate, which was negatived by a majority of 304.—Mr. Hume then moved the adjournment of the House, which was negatived by a majority of 284.—Mr. Hume, on this, moved the adjournment of the debate to the day following, which was agreed to.

May 20.—The resumed debate on the Irish Registration Bill was opened by Mr. Hume, who was followed by Mr. Redington, Mr. Roche, Mr. Somers, and Sir G. Grey against the Bill, and by Mr. Lucas and Mr. Gaskell in favour of it.—Mr. The-siger then delivered his sentiments in favour of the Bill, and was followed by Mr. O'Connell, to whom succeeded Sir Robert Peel, and Lord Morpeth wound up the debate.—The House divided, and the numbers were—For going into Committee on Lord Stanley's Bill, 301; against it, 298; majority against Ministers, 3.—The House then went into Committee, and the Chairman immediately reported progress.

May 21.—Nothing of importance.

May 22.—The Customs Duties Bill was read a second time, and ordered for committal.—The House went into Committee on the Canadian revenue, and Lord J. Russell proposed a resolution to the effect that the duties and revenues of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, over which the Legislature of these provinces had a power of appropriation, should be formed into a fund, and that that fund should be subject only to such appropriation as should be permitted by an Act passed in the present session of Parliament.—The resolution was agreed to, and the House resumed.—The report of the Committees on the Admiralty Courts and Admiralty Judges' Salaries Bills were respectively received, and ordered to be printed.—The Annual Indemnity Bill and the Beer Bill passed through Committees.